Young Housekeepers.

We succeed to commence on a small scale. It is too common for young housekeepers to begin where their mothers left off. But all that is necessary to suit a family with, adorn your home with all that will render it comfortable. Do not look at rich r homes, and covet their costly furniture. If secrets dissatisfaction is ready to spring up, go a step further and visit the homes of the suffering poor; behold dark, cheerless apartments, insufficient clothing, and absence of all the comforts and refine- s of social life, and then return to your own with a joyful spirit You will then be prepared to meet your husband with grateful heart, and be ready to appreciate the toil and self-deni l which he has endured in the business world to surround you with the delights of home; and you will co operate cheerfully with him, in so arranging your expenses that his mind will not be constantly harassed lest his family expenditures may encroach upon public payments.

Be independent; a young housekeeper never needed greater moral courage than she does now, to resist the arrogance of fashion. Do not let the Smiths or the Browns decide what you shall have; neither let them hold the strings of your purse. You know best what you can and ought to afford. It matters but little what people think provided you are true to yourself, to right, and duty, and keep your expenses within your means.

Bridal Costume A Century Ago.

To begin with the lady:—Her locks were strained upward over an immense cushion, and sat like an incubus on her head, and plastered over with pomatum, and then, sprinkled over with a shower of white powder. The height of this tower was something over a foot. One single white rosebud lay as its top, like an eagle on a hayst.ck. Over her neck and bosom was folded a lace handkerchief, fastened in front by a bosom pin rather larger than a copper cent, containing her grandfather's miniature set in virgin gold. Her airy form was braced in a satin dress, the sleeves as tight as the natural skin of the arm, with a waist formed by a bodice, worn outside, whence the skirt flowed off, and was fastened at the top of an ample hoop. Shoes of white kid, with peaked toes, and heels of two or three inches elevation ic closed the feet, and gli tered with spangles, as the little pedal members peeped curiously out. Now for the swain:—His hair was plucked back and plentifully bepowdered, and his queue projected like the handle to a skillet. His coat was sky-blue silk lined with yellow; his long vest of white satin embroidered with gold lace; his breeches of the same material, and tied at the knee with pink ribbon. White silk stockings and pumps with laces, and ties of the same hue, completed the habiliments of the richer Lubs. Lace ruffles clustered around his waist, and portentious swill, worked in correspondence and begging the miniature of his beloved, finished he genteel appearance.

A stranger having strayed into a church down East after the minister had commenced his sermon, the latter dropped the thread of his discourse with the abrupt remark; 'Come in my friend; come in. We are always glad to see those hear late who can't come early." Thus addressed the unknown individual stepped forward nothing abashed, coolly took his seat, and then as easily as the preacher "would you oblige me with the ext?" "Certainly," was the reply and the request having been complied with, the sermon proceeded, a little sunshine having meanwhile settled around the mouths of the congregation, we may imagine.

VICE AND VIRTUE.—That the virtuous person, or he who performs his duty by obeying the will of God, enjoys much happiness, and that the vicious person, or he who lives in the habitual violation of the law intimated to him by reason an conscience, is subject to much misery, are truths so obvious that they have not escaped observation in any age.

CHICKENS.—While ten men watch for chickens, one man makes a speech; while ten men wait for something to turn up, one succeeds, and is called a man of luck—the favorite of fortune. There is no luck like pluck; and fortune.

The Cause of Rust in Wheat.

The Germantown Telegraph says that it is getting to be a pretty general [illegible] that the soil [illegible] deficient of timothy [illegible] with the wheat in the fall, as has been common in nearly every wheat growing section here, as well as north and east of us, is the cause of the rust in wheat, by reason of the moisture which the grass retains affecting the grain stalks when maturing. These grass seeds sown after the wheat crop has been harvested, will produce, it is claimed, as great crops the following year, if sown at the time of the previous crop. We hope to hear from our [illegible] in this section as to the [illegible] of this experiment, and especially as to the [illegible]

Agricultural.

Hints for the Month.

The Winter generally affords some leisure to the farmer. The help of the past season has been paid off and he is left alone with his family.

The farmer can now take his ease and enjoy himself. There is a short respite from toil and from care. Such was once the prevailing notion; but things are somewhat changed in later times.

This is the month in which the farmer must prepare for sugar making. Everthing should be put in readiness. Wood should be cut and hauled. The tubs, pails, and boiling pans, should be thoroughly inspected and put in order, not left to the last moment.

Now also the time to remove the rough bark from fruit trees. Don't be afraid of getting down too near the near the wood, but scrape deep down near to the inner bark, and thus destroy those places which afford such acceptable resorts for insects. This done, wash the body of the tree and the larger limbs with strong soft-soap suds. Do this when the weather is moderately warm and the frost is out of the tree.

Cut cions for grafting, and put them away after sorting. Reserve none but the best. Will you need any rails for repairing your old fences next Spring? Prepare them now and draw them whilst you have plenty of time, and your teams need exercise.

When the weather is wet and disagreeable, look over your farming implements and put them in thorough condition for the year's campaign. Cleanse and oil your harness, don't fail to have the collars fit every part of the shoulders where the draft must come. Prepare for early hot beds if you have occasion for anything of the sort, and if you have never had one, have one next Spring—next month early.

Think over your experience in seasons past, and endeavor to re-all reasons for failures in any given direction. Book agricultural is good for nothing, unless accompanied with experience. Try no doubtful experiments. Leave operations of that nature for those having more money than brains.

Lay out some drains for next season, and then dig them, if your soil demands thorough drainage. Don't neglect this. The fibres of roots will not readily penetrate a lump of hard clay, nor is there much within a disturbed lump that it can readily assimilate. Deepen pulverize, and enrich your soil if you would get returns therefrom. All soil hope to get labor from a team without food, as crops from a field without manure. Feed both, and feed well.

Fattening Sheep.

A correspondent of *The Country Gentleman* writing from Orleans Co., New York, says:—

"I am feeding 333 medium grade Merino wethers this winter. I commenced on oats and poor beans mixed together, at the rate of about 1 1-2 bushels to each hundred per day, on putting them in the yards, and gradually increased the feed, substituting corn to oats, and then also for the beans, until about the first of January, I was feeding all corn at the rate of 1 1-4 pints per day to each sheep. On the 15th of January I had got them up to one quart each per day, or nearly so, which they ate daily until we had a very few warm days, when I had to feed less grain, about 1 1-2 pints per day, or nearly; but the weather is colder again, and they are eating their full feed of grain or one quart daily. Unless the weather is steady cold and the sheep are above the medium size, you cannot keep them up to one quart per day for any great length of time, for it is almost too heavy feed. I feed grain in the mornings at 7 1-2 o'clock; after they are through eating the grain, we fill up the water tubs, and at 9 o'clock we feed them all the good clover hay they will eat up clean, and after this we go all around and see that they all have water and salt, and bed them down with straw if they need it. We intend to keep the pens dry with plenty of bedding, for a sheep likes a clean, dry bed. After this we do not disturb them until 4 o'clock, when we feed grain again, and then see that they all have water, and at 5 o'clock we empty the water tubs and turn them over to keep them clean, and then feed hay for the night. I usually give them one or two feeds of straw or cornstalks in place of the hay each week; for a change, I think it better than hay. The great secrets in feeding sheep are *regularity in feeding* and to *keep them quiet*, and not have them get frightened or uneasy if it can possibly be avoided; a sheep has timid animal, and it takes them a long time to recover from a severe fright.

THE PHOENIX.—There is no moment like the present—there is no moment at all that is, no instant force and energy, but the present. The man who will not execute his resolutions when they are fresh upon him cannot hope for them afterwards—They will be dissipated, lost, and smothered in the hurry and slurry of the world, or sunk in indolence.

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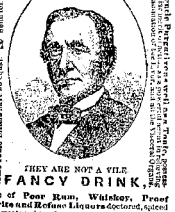

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